

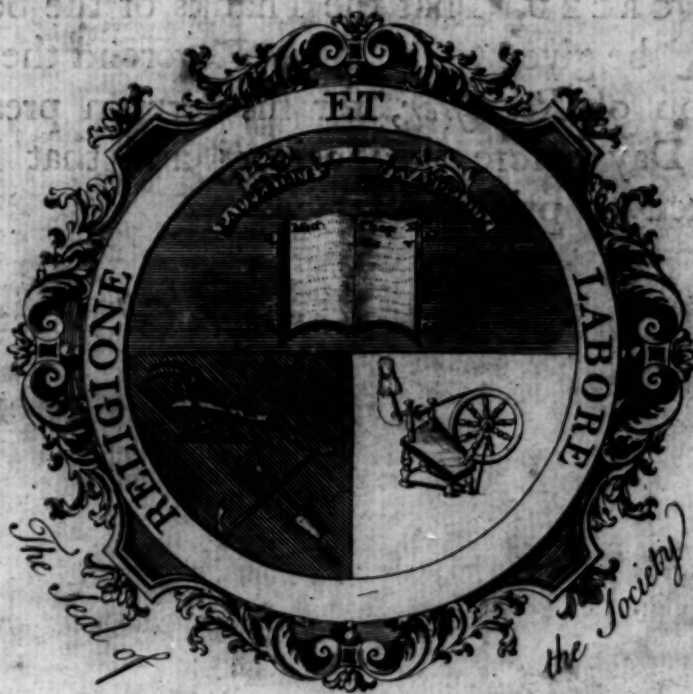
A
S E R M O N
PREACH'D before the
S O C I E T Y

Corresponding with the *Incorporated Society in
Dublin*, for promoting *English Protestant
Working-Schools in Ireland*,

At their Anniversary Meeting in the Parish-Church of
St. Mary le Bow, on Saturday, March 17. 1738-9.

By the Right Reverend

R. Wilcock
JOSEPH Lord Bishop of Rochester.



L O N D O N :

Printed by M. DOWNING, in Bartholomew-Close, near
West-Smithfield. M.DCC.XXXIX.

Bow Vestry,

March 17, 1738-9.

*At the Anniversary Meeting of the Society
corresponding with The Incorporated So-
ciety in Dublin, for promoting English
Protestant Working-Schools in Ireland;*

AGREED, That the Thanks of the Society
be given to the Right Reverend the Lord
Bishop of *Rocheſter*, for his Sermon preached
this Day before the Society; and that he be
desired to print the same.

Lawrence Cole, Secretary.



ECCLESIASTES VII. 10.

Say not thou, What is the cause that the former Days were better than these? for thou dost not enquire wisely concerning this.

IT is agreed, as well amongst Jewish as Christian writers, and indeed it seems manifest from the exprefs words of the first line in it, that this Book was written by *Salomon*: and its title, *Ecclesiastes*, may either denote a Preacher, a Penitent, or a Convert. For the royal author of it was not only a King, but a Teacher also of God's people: He had grievously sinned himself, had bitterly mourned for it, and was exceeding thankful to God for his conversion.

Chap. ii. THAT he wrote it at a mature age, and in his discreeter time of life, is observable from several passages in it; as that it was after his *buildings*, which took up many years of his life, and after some considerable enjoyment of them; after *planting vineyards, and gardens, and orchards of all kinds*, and his *reaping the fruits of them*; after *immense possessions of small and great cattle, and of silver and gold*, above all that were before him in *Jerusalem*.

AFTER all which, and a long and serious consideration and experience of the various ways that are taken by man in pursuit of happiness, he pronounces them to be *Vanity and Vexation of Spirit* only; and he composed this Book as a publick and lasting testimony of his own disappointment, and for a warning to posterity against the dangerous rocks which he had split upon; and to instruct succeeding ages, that man's true happiness is not to be found either in worldly wisdom, in sensual pleasures, in wealth, greatness, or glory; nay, that in the most envied circumstances of life, nothing but the fear of God, and obedience to his laws, can give him a mind at ease, a contented and a chearful enjoyment of them.

FOR want of which he observes rightly, and with some indignation, that the mouths of men, instead of shewing forth the praises of a kind Creator, were ungratefully employed in complaints and murmurs; as if they enjoyed few comforts, and
were

were neglected by Providence; as if it was a fatality upon them to live in the *worst of times*, in an age undiscerning of Merit, regardless of Probity and Worth.

THIS the royal Preacher implies to have been the temper and language of the complainers in his days: and though he is far from asserting all times to be alike; yet it seems to be his opinion, that there is not so great a difference between them; and if there be, that it is not always in favour of the preceeding ones; and that it must be owing, therefore, to an ignorance of human affairs, of the Records and Histories of nations, to prepossession, partiality, and want of wisdom, to suppose it. *Say not thou, (says he) What is the cause that the former Days were better than these? for thou dost not enquire wisely concerning this.*

IN discoursing upon which words, I shall take occasion to observe,

First, THAT the common notion of the world's gradual degeneracy, and its growing worse in a moral sense, from its creation to these days, and that all former times have been better than the succeeding ones, is a vulgar Error; an opinion entirely groundless, and undoubtedly false.

Secondly, THAT on the contrary, and what we are chiefly concerned in, our times have in

many respects been certainly growing better, as well in a Political, as in a Moral sense; and must be owned therefore, so far at least, to excel those of our forefathers. And,

Thirdly, THAT the most modern instance of these our improvements, is indeed one of the best of them, *viz.* the great and good Undertaking which we are here met about, for the benefit of our fellow-subjects and neighbouring kingdom, whose prosperity and happiness has so close a connexion with our own.

I. AND *first*, For the opinion of the world's gradual degeneracy. — This has been much talked of, but never yet proved: and it may perhaps be owing only to a superstitious veneration for Antiquity, to some blind and fabulous traditions of a golden Age, no body knows when nor where; and of the innocency and simplicity of manners which flourished in it.

THE generality of mankind have always indeed been more or less dissatisfied with the times they lived in. As old as we have any writers, they all speak of a corrupted world, and bad times; and we have the Authority of holy Writ for it, that as soon as men came *to increase and multiply, their wickedness was so great, and every imagination of their thoughts so evil, that God repented he had made them, was grieved at his heart for it, and resolved*
to

to destroy all flesh, which was greatly corrupted; Gen. vi. and the earth, for it was filled with violence.

AFTER the Flood, they fell into sin and wickedness as before; and the presumptuous building of *Babel*, was punished by confusion of Languages, and a dispersion of the People. And from that time, the wickedness of man, and the disorderly world he lives in, has been the common theme, and the trite subject of Philosophers and Poets; of Prophets and Christian Writers, as well as of the Historians and Orators of every age and climate.

NOTWITHSTANDING all which, the true state of the matter we are speaking of, may perhaps be this; that there have been, almost every where, ebbs and flows of Vice and Virtue succeeding each other. The *Roman Commonwealth* began upon a foot of Virtue, Parsimony, and a disinterested publick Spirit; and it fell by Avarice, Corruption, and Luxury. A warlike age, is commonly succeeded by a peaceable one; a formal and precise age, by a licentious one: difficult and trying times, produce and make great men, as calm and easy ones do effeminate. An oppressed Religion is usually best observed; the credit and reputation of that observance, gains by degrees Wealth and Honours; the abuse whereof introduces Licentiousness and Tyranny; and the impatience of mankind under these, causes in time a Reformation. Thus the political and moral world grows better by turns,

as

as well as worse; and in respect of Vice and Virtue, as well as of all other its events, is subject to vicissitudes and changes.

II. THE admission of this, will be a leading step towards our observing, as was proposed in the *second* place, That our times have, in many respects, been certainly growing better, as well in a Political as in a Moral sense, and must be owned therefore so far at least to excel those of our forefathers.

THIS, I am sensible, is what very few seem now in a disposition to believe, or perhaps to hear with patience. From the time of our *Apostacy*, as they call it, our Popish Adversaries have been crying us down, as fallen from every grace, and shamefully degenerated from the *virtue and wisdom* of our Ancestors; and many among ourselves have, from various motives, joined so loudly in the cry, as to carry all the applause and popularity on the side of *the former days*, and *the past ages*, and to confine our Prosperity and Happiness to them only.

BUT surely, they who extol our *former times*, to the disparagement of the present, do not mean our times of *Barbarism*, when we lived naked and wild in caves and forests: Nor can they mean the times of our *successive Vassalage* to our neighbouring Invaders. They cannot, surely, give a preference to the days of our *Bigotry and Superstition*, when we were beasts of burden to Rome, and taught

taught to follow *Fables*, not so much as *cunningly devised*. The frequent and bloody conflicts between two contending Royal Lines, and often with great slaughter supplanting each other, cannot be the happy seasons spoken of: nor the days of *Burning*, of *arbitrary Power*, of *blind Enthusiasm*, or *shameless Immorality*.

To place our present circumstances in their clearest light, let us turn our eyes a century or two backwards, and consider how it fared with our forefathers. The many National Blessings which we now enjoy together, would singly, and spread through seven or eight Reigns, have been the delight and glory of former ages. What would our Ancestors have given, to have seen their first Protestant King, EDWARD the Sixth, at a mature Age, and with a *numerous Family* about him? Under his successor, QUEEN MARY, what would they not have given for *Liberty of Conscience*, and an Act of *Toleration*? In the long and prosperous Reign of the renowned ELIZABETH, how many conspiracies were formed for want of an Heir Apparent to the Crown, or so much as a Presumptive one? And what an addition of Honour would it have been to King JAMES on his Accession to this Throne, could he have joined the two Kingdoms with so close and lasting an *Union*, as they are now cemented together?

AFTER the troubles of his unfortunate Son, what a prudent provision and security would it have

B

been

been to the happy Restoration of our Church and Monarchy, had an *Exclusion* of all *Papish Kings and Queens* from this *Protestant Kingdom* been made the condition of it. In the short, the illegal, and arbitrary Reign which followed, what a terrifying thought was it, that the Guardians of our *Religion, Lives, and Liberties*, held their Commissions *during pleasure only*? And in the days of our Great Deliverer, how much easier would his winter Campaigns have been, and his summer ones how much more prosperous, had *Publick Credit* been then in the flourishing condition it now is; had the same spirit of duty and confidence inspired his People, as those who succeeded him on the Throne have had the happiness to be blessed with.

THIS is a short sketch of the face and aspect of our times, upon a comparative view of them with almost two hundred Years foregoing; of each of which Reigns, in many respects, and of all of them together in some, our times have manifestly the advantage: and it would be very difficult to assign any period which we should have wished to live in, as, in all respects, preferable to our own.

WE cannot indeed pretend either to *Primitive Simplicity*, or *Primitive Piety*; but then neither are we under the trials of *Primitive Persecution*. That Irreligion and Heresies of all kinds abound amongst us, we justly mourn; but yet not so as to be unthankful to Providence for the accidental occasions of them, *our valuable Liberties*. That the freedom
of

of the Press exceeds all bounds, and is mischievous to Church and State, we are fully sensible ; but still without forgetting that *that freedom*, in a Reign within some of our memories, was, under Providence, the *happy means* of preserving both of them.

THE Profaneness and Immorality of bad men abounds indeed every where, and is increased to a great degree ; but so also, to our comfort, are the pious Works and Charities of good ones. The cravings of Ambition, and the profuseness of Luxury are not more remarkable amongst us, than the Liberality and Compassion of this Age and Nation, to objects of charity of every kind.

THE Zeal and Devotion of the former days towards the places of God's worship, have, in no one Age, raised Structures of like expence or magnitude with those of these two Cities, either newly erected, or now rising, by *Protestant Munificence* and *Modern Piety*.

IF men are to be judged of by their deeds, and by *their fruits we are to know them*, the hearts of the Rich seem well inclined, and their hands open and bountiful to succour the unfortunate ; whether in the support and education of *helpless Orphans*, or in contributing to *Infirmaries*, for relief of the *Sick and the Disabled* ; whether in encouraging the labours of the *poorer Clergy*, or in taking pity of the *distressed Families* they leave behind them ; whether in hospitality to *Exiles for Religion*, or in extending our *spiritual Blessings* to distant Colonies.

Matt. xvii.
16.

III. IN our present condition therefore, and amidst all the Evils we may abound with, let it be owned, for disproved it cannot be, that the settlement of our *Church and State*, and the true interest of our *free Government*, stands now secured by *wiser Laws*, and that we excel in *better Charities*. While we inveigh, and with so much reason, against the many Corruptions of the Age we live in, let us be so fair and impartial as to do it justice, and even be thankful to Providence that we can truly say so much good of it; that amongst the *tares* which *the enemy has sown*, there should still be such a crop of *good seed*, and notwithstanding *iniquity's* *abounding*, *the love of so many* does not wax cold.

LET us, at least, who are Solicitors to the present Age for so considerable a *new Charity*, be allowed to introduce our address, by giving those it has already done their just praises: That after all the various channels through which its Bounty has flowed plentifully, and beyond the example of *former times*, this Society may neither find the streams to be drying up, nor its springs exhausted. The expectation, and I may say the gracious assurance, we have from the Throne, of His MAJESTY'S *Royal Bounty*, and of the Annual Continuance of it, will be a noble pattern, and a powerful incitement to the Benevolence of his People. So great and good a design for the Benefit of our
Fellow-

Fellow-subjects, and neighbouring Kingdom, whose welfare and prosperity has so close a connexion with our own, will not, cannot fail of encouragement and success; notwithstanding the disadvantage of its coming latest, and the great supplies it calls for.

HAD this business been set about in its proper time, and the Reformation been carried on in both Kingdoms together, much good might have accrued to both, much evil have been prevented. But while our first Reformers slept, their Adversaries were vigilant; and early care was taken by them, to keep that people in the darkest Ignorance, and most slavish Superstition.

SCHOOLS and Colleges were founded, and are still continued abroad, to educate their youth, and send them back Missionaries, in those parts of *Europe* especially with which they have an easy communication by sea; and where Popery appears in its natural colours, and grows rankest; where *southern Bigotry* is a balance against what they call the *northern Heresy*, and labours to extirpate it with all the industry of a blind zeal, and the terrors of an Inquisition. Popery may be finer dressed, and it would be strange if it were not, in countries whose natural produce is gold and silver; but to any refinement of Doctrine or Worship, they are as great strangers, their credulity is as weak, and their Idolatry as gross, as in any the blindest parts of our neighbouring Island.

So

So near of kin is the native Superstition of the *Irish*, with that which they import; and no wonder that both together keep them in such subjection and vassalage to foreign Powers, as to be a nursery for their Armies, and the ready instruments to execute the mischievous schemes of all our Enemies, and to have a hand in every secret and open act of hostility against us.

ENDEAVOURS of other kinds have not been wanting to bring this infatuated people to a sounder knowledge, and a more Christian spirit; to enable them to discern the things that would be for their peace and their prosperity; to shake off the fetters of Superstition, and its inseparable companion, Disloyalty to every Protestant Prince that rules over them.

WE have not, indeed, had the happiness to reap all the desired fruits from these endeavours: Opinions grown up with people to a full age, have been found upon experience too stubborn to be rooted out by the strongest reasonings, or the most earnest persuasions. What is therefore to be done? Our Faith and Principles will not suffer us to spread the Gospel light by *burnings*; nor to follow the *American* way of converting countries, by *depopulating* them: But the hope of our Society, and of all who wish well to it, is, that the *Improvement and Reformation of Ireland*, may still be brought about by going another way to work; and that is,
by

by setting up throughout that Kingdom *English Protestant Working-Schools*.

CHARITY-SCHOOLS, in *England*, were the project of a well-meaning Society, entred into for promoting *Christian Knowledge*, and a Reformation of Manners, with a view to put some stop to Immorality and Profaneness; and to lay a foundation for making, at least, the growing generation better, by training up children in the ways of Piety and Virtue, in hopes of their not afterwards departing from them.

WHAT the success of them has hitherto been, we are not able to tell; because we do not know, bad as they are, how much worse the morals of our people might by this time have been, had not these Schools, by breeding up such numbers of children in Sobriety and Virtue, given some check to the progress of Vice: and because likewise we have great reason to think, that had the Charity been large enough to be more extensive, the benefits arising from it would have been every where more conspicuous.

BUT the schemes formed, and the ends aimed at by the Schools setting up in *Ireland*, are some of the greatest and most valuable, and surpass ours in many respects. For besides a religious and virtuous Education, which they promote as well as we, one of their purposes is to teach the *English* Language, and to spread it among the wildest of the natives; a proper expedient, as is thought, to give them a better

better liking to, or at least to soften their enmity against, the people from whom they learn it.

ANOTHER excellent rule of theirs, is, the allotting two hours only in a day for Learning, and all the rest of their time for Working: a wise institution this, which they have the happiness to set out with, and which more than forty years experience has not been sufficient to bring us to; though we have been told of it often and severely enough; though the Charity has greatly suffered, and been opposed by many, for this omission only.

WHAT if the children did not make quite so neat a shew in their Processions? What if they were dirty every day in the week, and clean only when at Church on a *Sunday*? Two hours in a day are full enough for those who are to live by the labour of their hands, to employ in Learning; and if no more than two were so spent, they might in their other hours make a good proficiency in any business they were set to.

THE truth of this is now trying in *Ireland*; the *Plough*, the *Spade*, and the *Spinning-Wheel*, as well as *the Holy Bible*, are the Ensigns of the Corporation, and the several Businesses they engage to carry on. And happy will it be for that Kingdom, if so good a design be encouraged liberally, and executed faithfully. The Country, at present through large tracts wild and uncultivated, will put on a new face of beauty and profit; and the industry and labour of great numbers, will of course bring

the body of the people into circumstances of plenty and happiness; will raise them by degrees to an enjoyment of the conveniences of life, to a taste of manners and property, and all the other advantages which attend a thriving civilized people.

IN the present condition of *Ireland*, the real strength of the *Protestant Interest*, is found upon computation, to be but little more than one quarter of the whole people of that land; and the other three are bred up with the strongest prejudices against them; with hatred and detestation of them, as invaders and plunderers; as usurpers of the land itself, which, they imagine, was their forefathers.

THE Directors of their consciences improve and sanctify this inveteracy and malice, as against miscreants hated by God, abandoned to all wickedness, and consigned over to the dominion of the Devil: They are taught to look upon them as people with whom no faith is to be kept, and to whom no compassion is to be shewn; that to molest and harass, to murder and extirpate them, is not only laudable but meritorious; is the most acceptable service to God, the most effectual atonement for sin, and the surest title to an attainment of the glory and happiness of Heaven.

ACCORDINGLY, from the Reign of Queen ELIZABETH, which these zealots were ever disturbing, no opportunity has been omitted by them of distressing their Protestant Rulers, or Fellow-subjects, especially when this Kingdom has hapned

to be in any trouble; as was the case of that bloody Massacre throughout the Land, appointed to be begun, with great propriety, on the Festival of the *Founder of the Jesuits*; and the cruelties they exercised again, and the opposition they made to the glorious enterprizes of our Great *Deliverer*.

THE chief concern therefore, and principal business of the Society, ought, no doubt, to be the affair of *Religion*, and the trying to plant *the Gospel* where Legends, and Fables, and Superstition have taken so deep a root; and where the sowing of the *good seed*, by reason of the ground's being over-run with weeds and thorns, has hitherto been so ineffectual.

IMPRESSIONS that are made upon young minds, commonly strike deepest, and last longest; and therefore the most promising attempt for bringing about the desired work, is certainly the doing it by *Schools*, in which the youth will read their Bibles, and learn to say their Prayers in *English*; and from the instructions of their masters and mistresses, from their converse with one another, at their meals, their labour, and their play, and by every thing that passes about them, will be insensibly led to think, to talk, and to act like *Protestants*.

IF, by the blessing of God upon the means which we are now using, though by easy and gentle steps, the result should at length be the *Reformation* of that Island, and its becoming a *Protestant Kingdom*;
how

how big would that event be with advantages of all kinds to the people of both Lands? The Nobility and Gentry of *Ireland* might live with security and comfort, though at a distance from Cities and Towns, among Tenants and Dependants of their own Religion. The Clergy, by seeing non-cures at an end, would have the satisfaction and the credit of *sowing spiritual things* where they *reap temporal ones*; would no longer continue as Shepherds without Flocks; as Stewards and Dispensers of the *Gospel Mysteries*, without any *Household of Faith* to dispense them to.

THE benefits that would accrue to this Kingdom need no explaining: Had all the inhabitants of the *British Isles* the same Friends, and the same Enemies; were they brought to act with joint hands, and with one heart, what *credit and stability* would that be to *our times*? What an accession of glory and strength to the happy Government we live under?

THAT these may be the fruits of the good work we are engaged in, and that the Promoters of it may be successful in this their *labour of love*, and be honoured with the Praises and the Blessings of all good men here, and with an eternal Recompence hereafter; God of his infinite mercy grant, for the sake of our Lord Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

F I N I S.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Incorporated Society in Dublin, for promoting English Protestant Working-Schools in Ireland, from the 25th of March, 1738. to the 25th of March, 1739.

THE following BENEFACTIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS have been reported by the Treasurer, towards carrying on the pious and useful Designs of the Charter.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1738.				
March 26.	REV. Mr. Mr. <i>Anthony Rogers</i> , per ann.	3	—	—
April 28.	Rev. Archdeacon <i>Brocas</i> , per ann.	1	10	—
	<i>Matthew Ford</i> , Esq; per ann.	—	2	5 6
	Rev. Dr. <i>Edward Mathews</i> , per ann.	—	2	—
	Rev. Mr. <i>John Bowes</i> , per ann.	—	1	—
August 30.	<i>Aland Mason</i> , Esq; — —	100	—	—
Decemb. 7.	An unknown Person, by the Rev. Mr. } <i>Michael Symes</i> , — — }	10	—	—
January 1.	Rev. Dean <i>Hutchinson</i> , per ann.	—	5	—
	Rev. Mr. <i>Francis Hutchinson</i> , per ann.	—	3	—
	Rev. Mr. <i>James Hutchinson</i> , per ann.	—	2	—
	<i>John Coddington</i> , Esq; per ann.	—	2	—
Feb. 14.	<i>Thomas Putland</i> , Esq; per ann.	—	5	13 9
	Rev. Dr. <i>Wynne</i> , per ann.	—	4	—
15.	Mr. <i>Richard Burleigh</i> , per ann.	—	1	—
19.	<i>Thomas Studdert</i> , Esq; — —	—	50	—
			192	9 3

For all which, the Thanks of the Society have been returned, by the Persons who reported or received them. — Such whose Names are concealed, are hereby desired to accept the Society's thankful Acknowledgments.

THE

THE Society are now at liberty, and therefore think themselves obliged in justice to the Memory of the late *Christopher Whichcote*, Esq; of *Hackney*, to acknowledge that the two Generous Benefactions of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS and FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, to the Uses of the Charter, reported in their former Abstracts ; were given by that worthy Person.

THE Gentlemen above mentioned have been chosen Members of the Society : But several worthy Benefactors having died since they were elected, and it being apprehended that the Death of such Persons as have been occasional Contributors, may not always come to the Knowledge of the Society ; they think it may be sufficient for the future to own the Receipt of particular Benefactions, under the Years in which they shall be given, and to continue no other List of Members, than of such as are Annual Subscribers.

THE Society have expended so much Money in building and finishing the Schools, reported in the former Abstract to be resolved on, or begun, that a very small Ballance remains in the Treasurer's Hand, as will appear by the annexed Account : The rest of the Proposals must therefore be deferred till Providence shall send more Help; and generous Well-wishers to the Protestant Cause, and Interest of Religion, are pleased to increase their little Fund ; which they humbly hope, from the Experience they have already had, and the seasonable Relief which their Friends, particularly those in *England*, have been so good to send : without whose charitable Assistance, they could not have erected so many Schools ; and without the Continuance of it, they fear they shall not be able to support those already erected, much less to increase their Number : though many advantageous Proposals lie before them, which they would gladly carry into Execution, could they see a Probability of maintaining them.

Account

*Account of SCHOOLS reported in the last Abstract
to be begun, or resolved upon.*

BALLINROBE, *in the County of Mayo.*

THE School is finished, and will be opened about *May* next, Furniture, Clothes, and working Materials being ordered.

KILLOUGH, *in the County of Down.*

THE School was opened at *Michaelmas* last, this being a Sea Port Town, the Boys are employed during the Winter Evenings in making Fishing-nets.

KILTORMER, *in the County of Galway.*

THE School is finished, and will be opened on the first of *May* next; Furniture, Clothing, and Materials for Work being provided.

DUNDALK, *in the County of Lowth.*

A School-House having formerly been erected there, the Society have expended about 114*l.* to enlarge the Building: It was opened in *June* last, and 20 Children admitted. Both Boys and Girls are instructed, and employed by the Gentlemen who carry on the Cambrick Manufacture there; in which they have made such a Proficiency, that one Girl particularly spins Thread of Sixty Hundred; which is finer than any they yet use in Cambrick: 400 Pieces of Cambrick have been already wrought by the Manufacturers.

ARMAGH, *in the County of Armagh.*

Mrs. *Drelincourt*, Widow of the late worthy Dean of *Armagh*, has conveyed to the Lord Primate, and his Successors for ever, 90*l.*
per

per ann. for a Working-School, to be under the Direction of the Incorporated Society. His Grace, and the Corporation of *Armagh*, pursuant to their Proposals, have conveyed 21 Acres of Land for the Use of the said School. The Society have advanced 100 *l.* towards carrying on the Building, the Trustees proposing to finish it out of the Profits of the Land.

KILMALLOCK, *in the County of Limerick.*

THE School was finished and opened the 29th of *March*, 1738. and 20 Children admitted and clothed.

KILFINANE, *in the County of Limerick.*

THE School is finished, and will be opened in a few Days; Clothing and Materials being ready to send down.

PROPOSALS *since the last Publication.*

BUNRATTY, *in the County of Clare.*

THomas Studdert, Esq; being possessed of an Estate in Fee in this Parish, which is within five Miles of *Limerick*, and mostly inhabited by Papists, proposes to convey one Acre of Land, Plantation Measure, in perpetuity. To let 20 Acres of rich Land contiguous, for 31 Years, or three Lives, at about half Value.

To contribute 50 *l.* towards erecting the School-House, which shall receive and accommodate a Master, Mistress, and 32 Children.

To endeavour (not doubting of Success) to procure Annual Subscriptions and Benefactions from the Gentlemen of the County, to defray the Expences of the Building, &c.

To contract with the Society, under a certain Penalty, during his Life, comfortably and wholesomely to subsist the Children by the Produce of the Land, and the Childrens Labour and Work; so that

that their Subsistence shall be no Expence to the Society.

T H A T having settled a small Colony for carrying on the Linen Manufacture on the said Land, which he intends to enlarge and improve by the Work of the Children; he will forthwith divide and subdivide the 21 Acres, ditch, hedge, and plant with Quicks and Forest Trees, the whole at his own Expence.

T H I S Proposal the Society have thankfully accepted.

N E W R O S S, in the County of Wexford.

T H E Corporation have unanimously resolved to grant one or two Acres, as shall be desired, in perpetuity; and to make a Lease of 29 Acres more, contiguous to the former, for 31 Years, at the yearly Rent of one Shilling *per* Acre, for a considerable Part of which a Tenant now in Possession pays five Shillings *per* Acre, and lets it for near double the Sum.

T H E Rev. Mr. Archdeacon *Curtis*, Minister of the Parish, proposes to give *Five Pounds per Ann.* towards the Support of the School; which the Society will erect as soon as their Fund will enable them.

S H A N N O N G R O V E, in the County of Limerick.

T H E Produce of the Land continuing to support 20 Children with Diet, (as mentioned in the former *Abstract*) *William Bury*, Esq; further proposes, if the Society will admit 20 Children more, which the same Master and Mistress can teach, to grant Ten Acres contiguous to the Land already belonging to the School, Rent-free, for the same Term. He proposes to enlarge the Building, which by Estimate will require 50*l.* of which he promises to give 25*l.* himself.

T O this the Society have agreed.

*Abstract of Accounts of the Incorporated Society
in Dublin, for promoting English Protestant
Working-Schools in Ireland; from November
the 2d, 1737, to November the 1st, 1738.*

CASH Dr. l. s. d.			Per Contra, Cr. l. s. d.		
BY Ballance in the Treasurer's hands	}	1295 18 11	BY Building Char- ter-Schools, and Improvement of Lands	}	767 11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Contributions and Annual Subscripti- ons from England,	}	818 10 8	By Subsistence, and Clothing of Chil- dren, Furniture for schools, Implements for Work and Hus- bandry, Apprentice Fees, and School- Masters Salaries,—	}	1164 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Contributions and Annual Subscripti- ons in Ireland,	}	552 17 4	To printing Society's Sermons, and Ab- stracts of their Pro- ceedings, Advertise- ments, Stationary Ware, and Books—	}	143 6 1
Received — —			To Secretaries and Messengers Salaries, House-Rent, Firing and Candles, —	}	75 — —
		2667 6 11			2149 16 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
			Ballance —		517 10 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
					2667 6 11

N. B. The Account of half this Year is included in the Abstract annexed to the Sermon published in 1738. But the Audit of the Treasurer's Accounts being appointed by the Charter to be on the first *Wednesday* in November, each Year; it is thought more regular to close the yearly Accounts at that time, which will be the Method for the future.

HIS MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to give the *Incorporated Society in Dublin*, for promoting *English Protestant Working-Schools in Ireland*, the Sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS; and to direct that *One Thousand Pounds a Year* should be paid them from *Lady-day* last, during His Royal Pleasure.

THIS Act of Royal Munificence will, it is hoped, encourage well-disposed Persons to contribute to this excellent Undertaking, which is so well calculated to promote the Protestant Interest, and the Welfare of *Great Britain*, as well as of *Ireland*, by encreasing the *Linen Manufacture*; which is already so far extended in *Ireland*, that We are supplied from thence with great Quantities of Linen, with which we were formerly furnished from foreign Countries.

HIS MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to give the Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Working Schools in Ireland, the sum of One Thousand Pounds; and to direct that One Thousand Pounds a Year should be paid them from Exchequer, during His Royal Pleasure.

This Act of Royal Munificence will, it is hoped, encourage well-disposed Persons to contribute to this excellent Undertaking, which is so well calculated to promote the Protestant Interest, and the Welfare of Great Britain, as well as of Ireland, by increasing the Linnen Manufacture; which is already so far extended in Ireland that We are supplied from thence with great Quantities of Linnen, which we were formerly furnished from foreign Countries.

*A List of Annual Contributors during Pleasure ;
From the Audit, Feb. 8. 1737. to Decemb. 31.
1738.*

			l.	s.	d.
1737.					
Feb. 11.	R EV. Mr. Strickland Gough,	—	2	2	—
Mar. 18.	Robert Nedbam, Esq;	—	5	5	—
1738. 25.	Right Hon. Lord Viscount Blundell, paid	}	5	—	—
	in Ireland,				
27.	John Small, Esq;	—	3	3	—
May 19.	Rev. Mr. John Castleman, of Bristol,	—	2	2	—
June 30.	William Seward, Esq;	—	1	1	—
July 19.	Isaac Waldo, Esq;	—	1	1	—
August 1.	Edward Jasper, Esq;	—	2	2	—
Sept. 26.	Mr. Daniel Waldo, Son of Isaac Waldo, Esq;	—	1	1	—
Octob. 14.	Mr. William Loxham, towards a School at	}	1	1	—
	Carlingford				
24.	Rev. John Johnson, A. M.	—	2	2	—

Form of a Bequest or Legacy.

ITem, I give, devise, and bequeath the Sum of
to the *Incorporated Society in Dublin*, for
promoting *English Protestant Working-Schools* in Ireland,
pursuant to His Majesty's Royal Charter.

The

The Corresponding Society in London, to the Incorporated Society in Dublin, &c.

			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	T O Cash remaining for Balance at the last Audit,		65	—	11
1737.	Feb. 8. 1737.				
March 1.	To ditto, by Mr. Robert Peirce,		2	2	—
8.	Rev. Mr. John Salwey of Richard's Castle, Shropshire, by } Henry Newman, Esq;		3	3	—
14.	Christopher Whicbocote, Esq; of Hackney, who formerly } gave 1000 Pounds; by Mr. Deputy Trench, more }	500	—	—	—
1738.	From a Gentleman desiring to be concealed,		—	10	6
April 23.	Rev. Mr. James King,		1	1	—
28.	Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Grant, by Mr. Drummond,		5	5	—
May 1.	Mrs. Mary Hammond, of Hackney,		1	1	—
12.	William Dunstar, Esq;		5	5	—
31.	Mrs. — Denny, by Mr. Drummond,		50	—	—
June 14.	From an unknown Hand, by ditto		1	1	—
17.	Rev. J. Hargrave, D. D. by ditto		5	5	—
27.	Richard Chiswell, jun. Esq; by ditto		10	10	—
29.	From an unknown Hand, by Mess. Horn, and Comp.		10	10	—
July 12.	Mr. John Pemberton,		2	2	—
27.	Mr. William Stratton,		5	5	—
29.	From a Person concealed, by William Bedingfield, Esq;		1	1	—
Sept. 9.	Mrs. Dionisia Long, by Mr. John Gibbes,		50	—	—
	Mr. John Gibbes,		2	2	—
Novemb. 2.	Samuel Bosanquet, Esq;		10	—	—
7.	John Starke, of Ewell in Surry, Esq; by Mess. Horn, & Co.	100	—	—	—
21.	Claudius Amyand, Esq; by Mess. Wogan, and Comp.		5	5	—
23.	Sydenham Malibus, Esq; by Mess. Hoare, and Comp.		5	5	—
29.	Rev. Mr. Francis Southern, of Cardington in Wales, by H. N. Esq;		1	1	—
	From a Gentlewoman desiring to be unknown, by ditto		1	1	—
30.	Ralph Knox, Esq;		10	10	—
Decemb. 9.	Rev. Dr. Baron, Dean of Norwich,		5	5	—
	Mrs. Ann Kerrich of Harleston, Norfolk,		2	2	—
	Simon Kerrich, Esq; of ditto		3	3	—
11.	Lee Steer of Hackney, Esq;		1	1	—
	Rev. Mr. Charles Haughtery, by Mr. Drummond,		4	4	—
12.	Mr. Thomas Eames,		2	2	—
13.	From a Gentleman desiring to be concealed,		—	10	6
14.	From a Lady unknown, by the Rev. Dr. Hales,		10	—	—
	From a Gentlewoman unknown, by ditto		1	1	—
22.	From a Gentleman unknown, by Mr. Fletcher Gyles,		1	1	—
30.	Annual Subscriptions received within the said time,		11	16	—
			996	11	11

Per Contra,

Cr.

l. s. d.

BY remitted at sundry times by Bills of Exchange, &c. to the Lord Primate of all Ireland, from the last Audit, Feb. 8. 1737. to the 31st of December, 1738. — } 813 18 6

By Cash paid for Printing, Covering, &c. 2500 Copies of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury's Sermon preached before this Society, March 17. 1737. for the Use of the Library; Secretary's Sallary; and sundry Disbursements for Messenger, Books, Paper, Advertisements, &c. within the said time, — — — — — } 133 2 3

1738. Decemb. 31st. By Cash remaining for Ballance — 947 — 9
49 11 2
996 11 11

The Secretary is directed to return the Thanks of the Society to their several BENEFACTORS; who are hereby humbly desired to accept the same.

Names of Persons appointed to receive Benefactions in London, for the Use of the Society in Ireland.

ANDREW Drummond, Esq; Treasurer to the Cor- }
responding Society, — — — } Charing-Cross.
Albert Nesbit, Esq; in — — — } Coleman-street.
Messieurs Hoare and Company, in — — — } Fleet-street.
Mr. James Temple, in the — — — } Strand.
Messieurs Wogan, and Company, — — — } { Spring-Garden,
} Charing-Cross.
Mr. Lawrence Cole, Secretary to the Corresponding }
Society, at the — — — } Rainbow Coffee-
house in Cornhill.

Note, Several Benefactions and Contributions have been received since the 31st of December, 1738; which will be duly acknowledged in the Society's Accounts to be published next Year.

A LIST of the Charter Working-Schools in Ireland.

Places Names.	In what Counties.	No. of Children, Boys and Girls equal.
CREGANE,	Co. of <i>Armagh</i> ,	20
BALLYCASTLE,	Co. of <i>Antrim</i> ,	25
BALLINAHINCH,	Co. of <i>Down</i> ,	20
KILLOOH,	Ditto,	20
CASTLEDERMOT,	Co. of <i>Kildare</i> ,	20
SHANNON GROVE,	Co. of <i>Limerick</i> ,	40
KILLMALLOCK,	Ditto,	20
DUNDALK,	Co. of <i>Louth</i> ,	20
MINOLA,	Co. of <i>Mayo</i> ,	25
CASTLE CAULFIELD,	Co. of <i>Tyrone</i> ,	20
ROUNDWOOD,	Co. of <i>Wicklow</i> ,	20
		250

SCHOOLS Finished.

KILTORMER,	Co. of <i>Galway</i> .
KILFINANE,	Co. of <i>Limerick</i> .
BALLINROBE,	Co. of <i>Mayo</i> .

Several other Schools are erecting.

F I N I S.

